

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[Docket No. TB-96-24]

Flue-Cured Tobacco Advisory Committee; Meeting

In accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) announcement is made of the following committee meeting:

Name: Flue-Cured Tobacco Advisory Committee.

Date: June 28, 1996.

Time: 10 a.m.

Place: United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Tobacco Division, Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation Building, Room 223, 1306 Annapolis Drive, Raleigh, North Carolina 27608.

Purpose: The purpose of the meeting is to elect officers, establish submarketing areas, discuss selling schedules and recommend opening dates. The Committee will also update the 1996 policies and procedures and review other related matters for the 1996 flue-cured tobacco marketing season.

The meeting is open to the public. Persons, other than members, who wish to address the Committee at the meeting should contact John P. Duncan III, Director, Tobacco Division, AMS, USDA, Room 502 Annex Building, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, D.C. 20090-6456, (202) 205-0567, prior to the meeting. Written statements may be submitted to the Committee before, at, or after the meeting.

Dated: June 3, 1996.

John P. Duncan III,
Director, Tobacco Division.

[FR Doc. 96-14757 Filed 6-10-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census

[Docket No. 960521143-6143-01]

Census Designated Place (CDP) Program for Census 2000—Proposed Criteria

AGENCY: Bureau of the Census, Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Program Revisions and Request for Comments.

SUMMARY: Census designated places (CDPs) are statistical geographic entities, defined in conjunction with each decennial census, consisting of a closely settled, locally recognized concentration of population that is identified by name. The Census Bureau uses CDPs to tabulate and disseminate information about several thousand localities that otherwise would not be identified as places in decennial census data products.

Although not as numerous as incorporated places, CDPs have been important geographic entities since the Census Bureau first introduced them for the 1950 census. In 1990, more than 29 million people in the United States lived in CDPs. To determine the inventory of CDPs, the Census Bureau offers a program to local participants, such as American Indian tribal officials and state-designated agencies, whereby they can update the list and geographic definition of CDPs defined during the previous census, and suggest new CDPs according to criteria developed and promulgated by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau then reviews the resulting CDP suggestions for conformance with these criteria.

As the first step in this process, the Census Bureau is requesting comments on its proposed criteria for the delineation of CDPs in conjunction with Census 2000. These criteria will apply to the 50 states, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, Puerto Rico, and all other Island Territories in Census 2000 except American Samoa.¹ The Census Bureau may modify, and if necessary reject, a CDP that does not meet the criteria established following this notice.

¹ There are no CDPs in American Samoa because incorporated villages cover its entire territory and population.

In addition to the proposed criteria, this notice includes a description of the changes from the criteria used for the 1990 census and a list of definitions of key terms used in the criteria.

DATES: Any suggestions or recommendations concerning the proposed criteria should be submitted in writing by July 11, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-0001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Joel L. Morrison, Chief, Geography Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-7400, telephone (301) 457-1132, or e-mail to "joel.morrison@census.gov."

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The CDP delineation criteria have evolved over the past five decades in response to decennial census practices and the preferences of data users. After each decennial census, the Census Bureau, in consultation with data users, reviews and revises these criteria. Then, before the next decennial census, the Census Bureau offers state, tribal, and local officials an opportunity to correct, update and otherwise improve the universe of CDPs.

In July and August 1995, the Census Bureau issued invitations to local groups and agencies to participate in the delineation of statistical geographic entities for Census 2000. These included regional planning agencies, Councils of Governments, county planning agencies, officials of American Indian tribes, and officials of the 12 nonprofit Alaska Native Regional Corporations.

By early 1997, the Census Bureau will provide program participants with maps and detailed guidelines for delineating CDPs for Census 2000.

A. Criteria for Delineating CDPs for Census 2000

The Census Bureau proposes the following criteria for use in determining the areas that will qualify for designation as CDPs based on the results of Census 2000.

1. General characteristics

A CDP constitutes a closely settled center of population that is named and not part of an incorporated place. It has a distinct nucleus of residences and a relatively high population density. It generally consists of a contiguous cluster of census blocks and comprises a single piece of territory.

2. Names

The CDP name should be one that is recognized and used locally. A CDP may not have the same name as an adjacent or nearby incorporated place. It is permissible to change the name of a 1990 CDP if the new name provides a better identification of the community.

3. Geographic relationships

A CDP may be located in more than one county, but it may never be located either partially or entirely within an incorporated place or another CDP. It may not cross the boundaries of an American Indian reservation (AIR) or a tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA). A CDP also may never be delineated with portions in more than one state; that is, a state line is always a CDP boundary, with one exception: if a state line splits a community that is located on an AIR, then each portion of the community can qualify as a separate CDP regardless of its population, provided the combined population of all portions is at least 100 people.

4. Boundaries

The boundaries of a CDP are always census block boundaries. Normally, CDP boundaries follow visible features and county lines, but in some instances they follow incorporated place boundaries and other nonvisible block boundary features. A CDP encompasses, as far as possible, all adjacent closely settled territory associated with the CDP name.

Most changes to the boundaries of CDPs occur because of recent development, or annexations of former CDP territory by an adjacent incorporated place.

5. Population thresholds

Usually, a CDP qualifies for delineation because it meets a minimum population threshold. (There are no maximum population limitations on a CDP.) Several minimum population thresholds apply to CDPs (see the table below); these may vary by state and statistically equivalent entity or because the CDP is located in an urbanized area (UA), AIR, or TJSA.

POPULATION THRESHOLD CRITERIA FOR QUALIFICATION OF CDPs (CENSUS 2000)

Geographic Area(s) Geographic Location/Type of Entity	Minimum Population (number of residents)
The 48 conterminous States:	
inside UAs	2,500
outside UAs	1,000
on AIRs and TSAs	100
county seats	none
Alaska:	
inside UAs	2,500

POPULATION THRESHOLD CRITERIA FOR QUALIFICATION OF CDPs (CENSUS 2000)—Continued

Geographic Area(s) Geographic Location/Type of Entity	Minimum Population (number of residents)
outside UAs	25
borough (county) seats	none
Hawaii:	
inside UAs	300
outside UAs	300
county seats	none
Puerto Rico:	
comunidades	1,000
zonas urbanas	none
Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Virgin Islands of the United States;	
all CDPs	300

In Puerto Rico, the minimum of 1,000 residents applies to all comunidades, whether located inside or outside UAs. There is no minimum population threshold for the zonas urbanas, which are similar to county seats.

In the case of seasonal and resort communities that are identified by local officials and located outside UAs, the Census Bureau will use a minimum threshold of 500 housing units rather than 1,000 residents to qualify them as CDPs.

B. Changes in the Criteria for Census 2000

Most provisions of the CDP criteria remain unchanged from those used in conjunction with the 1990 census, with the few exceptions summarized below.

1. The Census Bureau will lower the minimum population threshold for CDPs on AIRs from 250 to 100 residents. (The Census Bureau also will apply the minimum population of 100 residents to CDPs on TSAs.) Based on discussions with tribal officials regarding their data needs, it is clear that this lower population threshold will provide a better representation of the settlement concentrations found in American Indian areas. The Census Bureau estimates there will be approximately 100 new CDPs because of this provision.

2. The Census Bureau will recognize a seasonal or resort community as a CDP when it has fewer than 1,000 permanent residents but at least 500 housing units. This measure will allow the identification of communities that have the physical attributes of a population center but cannot qualify as CDPs because their maximum population is not resident there at the time of the decennial census (usually late winter-early spring). Program participants must submit information showing the potential CDP is a seasonal or resort community. In addition, it must be located outside of a UA. The Census

Bureau estimates there may be 200–300 new CDPs because of this provision.

3. The Census Bureau will waive the minimum population size for any CDP that is a county seat. This measure recognizes the importance of small unincorporated settlements as geographic focal points in counties that are predominantly rural in character. The Census Bureau estimates that there will be fewer than 100 new CDPs because of this provision.

4. The Census Bureau will simplify its data presentations by eliminating CDPs that are geographically coextensive with an Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA) having the same name. This will eliminate duplicate place names and population totals that refer to the same geographic area. In 1990, 64 out of 217 ANVSAs were coextensive with a CDP. These ANVSAs will retain their status as places for Census 2000, but not also as CDPs. The Census Bureau will continue to recognize as separate CDPs those communities that overlap the boundaries of ANVSAs, provided that the two entities are distinguishable by name.

Definitions of Key Terms

Alaska Native village statistical area (ANVSA)—The densely settled extent of an Alaska Native village (ANV). The ANV is a type of local governmental unit that constitutes an association, band, clan, community, tribe, or village recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972.

American Indian reservation (AIR)—An American Indian entity with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order and over which American Indians have governmental jurisdiction. Designations such as colonies, communities, pueblos, rancherias, reservations, and reserves apply to AIRs.

Census block—An area of variable extent, generally bounded by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and also delimited by nonvisible boundaries, such as city, town, township, and county limits, and occasionally defined by property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads or point-to-point lines.

Coextensive—Descriptive of two or more geographic entities that cover exactly the same area, with all boundaries conjoint.

Comunidad—A CDP in Puerto Rico for the 1990 census; called an aldea or a ciudad in previous censuses.

Conjoint—Descriptive of a boundary shared by two adjacent geographic entities.

Contiguous—Descriptive of geographic areas that are adjacent to one

another, sharing either a common boundary or point of contact.

Housing unit—A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as a separate living quarter or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other residents of the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

Incorporated place—A type of governmental unit, incorporated under state law as a city, town (except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin), borough (except in Alaska and New York), or village, having legally prescribed limits, powers, and functions.

Island Territory—An entity, other than a state or the District of Columbia, under the jurisdiction of the United States. For Census 2000, this will include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and several small islands in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. The Census Bureau treats each Island Territory as the statistical equivalent of a state.

Municipio—A type of governmental unit that is the primary legal subdivision of Puerto Rico. The Census Bureau treats the municipio as the statistical equivalent of a county.

Nonvisible feature—A map feature that is not visible, such as a city or county boundary, a property line running through space, a short imaginary extension of a street or road, or a point-to-point line.

Outlying Area—See Island Territory.

Statistical geographic entity—Any specially defined geographic entity or combination of entities, such as a block group, CDP, or census tract for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. Statistical entity boundaries are not legally defined and the entities have no governmental standing.

Tribal jurisdiction statistical area (TJSA)—A statistical entity delineated for the decennial census by American Indian tribal officials in Oklahoma. A TJSA encompasses the area that includes the American Indian population over which a tribe has jurisdiction.

Urbanized area (UA)—An area consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent urban fringe that together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people and generally an overall population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile. The Census Bureau uses published criteria

to determine the qualification and boundaries of UAs at the time of each decennial census or from the results of a special census during the intercensal period.

Visible feature—A map feature that can be seen on the ground, such as a street or road, railroad track, power line, stream, shoreline, fence, ridge, or cliff.

Zona urbana—In Puerto Rico, the settled area functioning as the seat of government for a municipio. A zona urbana cannot cross a municipio boundary.

Dated: May 23, 1996.
Martha Farnsworth Riche,
Director, Bureau of the Census.
[FR Doc. 96-14696 Filed 6-10-96; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3510-07-P

Economic Development Administration

[Docket No. 950302065-6144-02]

RIN 0610-ZA03

Economic Development Assistance Programs—Availability of Funds

AGENCY: Economic Development Administration (EDA), Department of Commerce (DoC).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Economic Development Administration (EDA) announces its policies and application procedures during fiscal year 1996 to support projects designed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically-distressed areas and regions of the Nation, to address economic dislocations resulting from sudden and severe job losses, and to administer the Agency's programs.

DATES: This announcement is effective for applications considered for fiscal year 1996. Unless otherwise noted below, applications are accepted on a continuous basis and will be processed as funds are available. Normally, two months are required for a final decision after the receipt of a completed application that meets all EDA requirements.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties should contact the EDA office in their area, or in Washington, D.C., as appropriate (see Section XII).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: See information in Section XII for the EDA regional office and Economic Development Representative, or for programs handled out of Washington, D.C., as appropriate.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Policies

In light of its limited resources and the demonstrated widespread need for economic development, EDA encourages only project proposals having the greatest potential to benefit areas experiencing or threatened with substantial economic distress. EDA will focus its scarce financial resources on communities most in distress. Distress may exist in a variety of forms, including high levels of unemployment, low income levels, large concentrations of low income families, significant decline in per capita employment, substantial loss of population because of the lack of employment opportunities, large numbers (or high rates) of business failures, sudden major layoffs or plant closures, and/or reduced tax bases.

Potential applicants are responsible for demonstrating to EDA, through the provision of statistics and other appropriate information, the nature and level of the distress their project efforts are intended to alleviate. In the absence of evidence of high levels of distress, EDA funding is unlikely.

In FY 1996, EDA's strategic funding priorities are a continuation of the general goals in place over the past three fiscal years, refined to reflect the priorities of the Department of Commerce. Unless otherwise noted below, the funding priorities, as listed below, will be applied by the Selecting Official (depending upon the program, either the Regional Director or Assistant Secretary) after completion of a review based upon evaluation criteria described in EDA's final rule at 13 CFR chapter III, 61 FR 7979, March 1, 1996, as corrected in 61 FR 15371, April 8, 1996, and its interim-final rule at 60 FR 49670, September 26, 1995. During FY 1996, EDA is interested in receiving projects which support the priorities of the U.S. Department of Commerce, including:

- Export promotion;
- The commercialization and deployment of technology; particularly information technology and telecommunications, and efforts that support technology transfer, application and deployment for community economic development;
- Sustainable development which will provide long-term economic development benefits, including responses to economic dislocation caused by national environmental policies (hazardous waste clean-up, etc.), as well as projects involving reuse of "brownfields."
- Entrepreneurial development, especially local capacity building, and including small business incubators and